

Amendments to the Claims

Please cancel claims 1-30.

1-30 (Canceled)

31. (New) A method of reducing oxygen demand in a water system comprising:  
providing a low oxygen demand liquid to a hydroxyl free radical generator;  
irradiating the low oxygen demand liquid with actinic radiation to generate hydroxyl free radicals; and  
adding the hydroxyl free radicals to the water system,  
wherein the low oxygen demand liquid is not water from the water system.
32. (New) The method of claim 31, wherein the free radical generator comprises a channel disposed to flow the low oxygen demand liquid therethrough during irradiation with actinic radiation.
33. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein a surface of the channel is reflective to actinic radiation.
34. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein a wall of the channel comprises a coating capable of catalytically promoting free radical production.
35. (New) The method of claim 33, wherein the coating comprises titanium dioxide.
36. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein a wall of the channel comprises any of stainless steel, titanium or alloys thereof.
37. (New) The method of claim 31, further comprising adding a hydroxyl free radical donor to the low oxygen demand liquid.
38. (New) The method of claim 37 wherein the hydroxyl free radical donor comprises at least one of hydrogen peroxide, ozone, oxygen, and a peroxygen compound.

39. (New) The method of claim 38, wherein the low oxygen demand liquid has at least about 0.1 % active  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ .
40. (New) The method of claim 31, further comprising lowering a pH of the low oxygen demand liquid to less than about 9.
41. (New) A method of reducing oxygen demand in a water system comprising:  
providing a low oxygen demand liquid, not from the water system, to a hydroxyl free radical generator;  
generating hydroxyl free radicals in the low oxygen demand liquid; and  
adding the hydroxyl free radicals to the water system.
42. (New) The method of claim 41, further comprising adding a hydroxyl free radical donor to the low oxygen demand liquid.
43. (New) The method of claim 42, wherein the hydroxyl free radical donor comprises at least one of hydrogen peroxide, ozone, oxygen, and a peroxygen compound.
44. (New) The method of claim 43, wherein the low oxygen demand liquid has at least about 0.1 % active  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ .
45. (New) The method of claim 41, further comprising lowering a pH of the low oxygen demand liquid to less than about 9.
46. (New) The method of claim 41, wherein the free radical generator comprises at least one channel disposed to flow the low oxygen demand liquid therethrough, the channel comprising a metal selected from the group consisting of titanium and titanium alloy.
47. (New) The method of claim 46, wherein a surface of the channel comprises a coating capable of catalytically promoting free radical production in the low oxygen demand liquid.
48. (New) The method of claim 47, wherein the coating comprises titanium dioxide.
49. (New) A water system comprising:

a free radical generator comprising an inlet, an outlet, a channel disposed to allow a fluid to flow from the inlet to the outlet, and an ultraviolet radiation emission source disposed to irradiate any fluid flowing through the channel;

a body of water fluidly connected to the outlet; and

a substantially pure water source fluidly connected to the inlet, the substantially pure water source comprising water not from the body of water.

50. (New) The system of claim 49, wherein a surface of the channel comprises a coating capable of catalytically promoting free radical species production in a fluid from the substantially pure water source.

51. (New) The system of claim 50, wherein the coating comprises titanium dioxide.

52. (New) The system of claim 49, wherein the channel comprises a metal selected from the group consisting of titanium and titanium alloy.